

the end, the ruin, and the disgrace, it is sought to avoid. All these principles and effects, whether of truth or falsehood, may be applied in an individual and private sense; but how much more estimable is truth when applied in a national sense? and how much more disgusting and horrible is falsehood when viewed in a national sense, or used to deceive a nation? A falsehood is a misrepresentation of a fact, or things, for the purpose of deception. A falsehood works two evils—a crime on the part of him who attempts to deceive, and an injury on the part of him who is deceived. If an individual makes a misrepresentation, not knowing it to be such, he is guilty of no falsehood in the moral sense, and is guilty of no wrong except the injury to him who is deceived. So, too, if an individual relate a falsehood, and it fails to deceive the individual intended to be deceived, either from the improbability of the thing intended to be misrepresented, or from the known character of the misrepresenter as a liar,—in that case, the misrepresentation fails of its object, and no injury is done; but the moral turpitude of the falsehood is undiminished. The failure to accomplish a crime, does not diminish the crime involved in the intention and effort to commit it.—So, too, is a falsehood criminal in proportion to the injury which its misrepresentation may effect. If it deceives a nation, it is criminal in its effects and design, in proportion to the magnitude of the nation and the extent of the evil. Now, sir, I charge falsehood as one of the means used by the federal party in 1840 to overthrow the democracy, and to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren, and every democratic candidate that was defeated. But when falsehood is substituted for truth to effect an object, every other means—however criminal, however mean, however detestable, and however degrading—are sure to be called in as auxiliaries. So it was in the election of 1840—to falsehood as a means, slander, detraction, perjury, bribery, and treason, were called in; and the whole, united, constituted a part of the means by which the federalists were too successful. But, in addition to falsehood, and all its vile and unworthy associates, there were other means used, equally degrading to the American character, and the American nation; all of which I shall treat in their order. And first of the falsehoods—wholesale falsehoods I deal in—wholesale and general whig falsehoods.—I begin with No. 1. It was said the administration of Van Buren was extravagant, a wasteful, and a corrupt administration. To put a direct contradiction upon this triple falsehood, I will submit statistics; and in order that I may be read with greater ease, I will make them as brief as possible; and in order to illustrate, I will compare figures with the expenditures of this administration that promised such reform.

The appropriations which supplied the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were made under the last year of Gen. Jackson's administration; and of them I will say nothing. The amount expended in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which was the year 1837, was

Second year, 1838	\$31,610,000
Third year, 1839	31,544,396
Fourth year, 1840	25,443,716
Fourth year, 1840	22,389,356
Total	\$110,997,471

the aggregate amount of the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I say aggregate amount I mean by that the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures; I mean by the ordinary expenditures, the civil and diplomatic expenditures, as well as the ordinary expenditures for the army and navy, Indian annuities, and interest on the funded or District debt—all of which are ordinary, because they are of yearly occurrence, whether we are in peace or in war. They are incidental to the army, to the navy, and to our funded debts. I mean by the extraordinary expenditures, those which occurred in consequence of the border difficulties, the public buildings, the Creek Indian war, the Florida war, the removal of Indians across the Mississippi, and their settlement in agriculture, &c.—all of which were extraordinary expenditures nearly all of which had their beginning, and nearly all of which had their end, in Mr. Van Buren's administration. I will exhibit the amount of those extraordinary expenditures, as well their several as their aggregate amount. I will separate them from the ordinary expenditures, and show the difference. I will then compare the ordinary expenditures under Mr. Van Buren's administration, with the ordinary expenditures of this whig-reform-economical administration, and exhibit the difference, and make it so plain that every democratic boy of Israel shall be able to overthrow any whig of Gath, or of the Philistine tribe, though he be as big as Goliath.

The amount expended for the Florida war within the term of Mr. Van Buren's administration, together with the Creek war, was, as reports show,

The amount expended on behalf of all our border difficulties	500,000
Amount for removal of Indians across the Mississippi, and their settlement	3,261,315
Amount expended on the public buildings, viz:	
Amount on the treasury building	400,000
Do do post office	400,000
Do do patent office	400,000
The aggregate of which is	\$42,961,315

Deduct this aggregate from the expenditures for the entire administration of Mr. Van Buren

\$110,997,471
\$42,961,315
\$68,036,156

And we have the sum of \$68,036,156

This we find to be the entire amount expended in Mr. Van Buren's administration for its full term, or the ordinary support of the army, navy, and the government, civil and diplomatic.

I now exhibit the expenditures of the first two years of this Philistine whig administration,—whig in the Senate—whig in the House—whig all over, with the entire control of the government in their hands, so far as the appropriating power was concerned; and I have no expenditures to exhibit but those which I have called ordinary in Mr. Van Buren's administration; for there has been no Florida war, no Indians to remove, no border difficulties except what were settled by negotiation, nor any public buildings, except some small finishing expenditures; and what do you think they are, sir? Hold, in my hand House document No. 62, prepared by a whig officer of this House: of course it is good authority against whig profligacy. Here is the document. It is a pamphlet; it is all covered with figures, and every figure counts tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, and tens of millions, such as no man can number or detail in a speech. I must describe by aggregates. I must jump the millions.

Here they are. I expose them to the honest people, the hard handed tax payers, who were promised reform, retrenchment, and relief from tax burdens, if they would unite with the federalists to overthrow the democracy.

While in power, the whigs held three sessions in one Congress. Here are the appropriations made each session:

For diplomatic and miscellaneous—	
First session	\$1,065,091
Second session	4,625,443
Third session	6,865,545
	\$12,556,079
For naval service—	
First session	\$1,703,976
Second session	6,684,769
Third session	9,144,733
	\$17,533,478
For military service, including all which belongs to the military department—	
First session	\$2,274,637
Second session	8,737,864
Third session	9,998,907
	\$20,111,408

Further appropriations for the naval department, second and third sessions, show

9,030,900
\$58,719,867

Thus, it seems that the ordinary expenses of the whig reform and retrenchment administration for two years, (not four,) shows the sum of fifty-eight millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Now for the comparison. I have deducted the extraordinary expenditures under Mr. Van Buren's administration from the ordinary, and find that they were—

For the first year	\$14,603,490
For the second year	14,537,879
For the third year	8,437,203
For the fourth year	5,382,843
Making in all	\$42,961,315

Which is the amount of the extraordinary expenditures. If we deduct this sum from the whole amount, (ordinary and extraordinary expenditures,) the balance will show the amount of ordinary expenditures through the whole four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration:

Aggregate amount of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures	\$110,997,471
From which deduct—	
Extraordinary expenditures	42,961,315
	\$68,036,156

This estimate shows that, through the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the ordinary expenditures of the government were sixty-eight million thirty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars; while a federal coon administration, in two years of its time, under a solemn pledge of reform and retrenchment, has expended fifty-eight millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand and nine hundred dollars. Let us see the difference.

Here it is:

Amount of all ordinary expenditures under Mr. Van Buren's administration (four years)	68,036,156
From which deduct—	
Amount of all ordinary expenditures under the coon administration (two years)	\$58,719,867
	\$10,316,289

Thus it appears from statistics, official and true as moral reason, that the ordinary expenditures of the two first years of this reform and retrenchment administration have been but \$10,316,289 less than the entire four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. But, I may be told that there were some extraordinary expenditures necessary under this administration; what were they? The Florida war was closed when it came into power; at least, so near so, that there were not four hundred Seminole warriors in Florida, and they were fast coming in and surrendering. The border difficulties were so far concluded, that nothing was left but negotiation, and that was conducted to our disadvantage, our dishonor, and the surrender of a vast territory. The Creek war was ended, the Creek and Cherokee Indians were removed, and the public buildings were nearly completed. But, if it is contended that there were extraordinary expenditures, I will offset them with some extraordinary expenditures in Mr. Van Buren's administration, which I have not classed as such. I mean the expenditures growing out of the extra session, in the summer of 1837, which was brought upon the people by the impolitic connexion of the Government with the swindling banking institutions. And this, sir, is the end, so far as retrenchment and reform is concerned, which was to justify the corrupt means which were used to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren, and overthrow the democratic party. The means, as I have stated—falsehood, and its infamous auxiliaries, corruption, bribery, treason, and perjury—were to be justified by the end; and the end is an increase of the expenditure nearly double, and consequently a double imposition of taxes, and double burdens on the people. So much for the corrupt means; so much for the unfortunate end, both worthy of each other, worthy of the party who used them, and worthy of the party who have brought them about. I say, then, that the promises which were made of reform and retrenchment were falsehoods; they were made for the purposes of deception, and have deceived; they involve the crime of falsehood, and the injury of deception.—But the sweeping unlimited, and reckless falsehoods of 1840 were not confined to false promises; they were fraught with slander, detraction, and libels both of men and measures. To enumerate the falsehoods and slanders would require volumes; to enumerate the slanders would be to embrace every prominent democrat in the country, and every measure of the then administration. It is not my purpose to enter into particulars, or to deal in personalities; but there is one case, and one person, that I must be permitted to speak of while on this branch of the subject. The case to which I allude was the speech of Mr. Buchanan of the Senate, and that person is honest John Davis of Massachusetts.—Honest John! God save the mark!

Mr. Buchanan, when supporting the Independent Treasury bill, said: "The chief object was to disconnect the Government from all banks; to secure the people's money from the wreck of the banking system, and to have it always ready to promote the prosperity of the country in peace, and to defend it in war. Incidentally, however, it will do some good in checking the extravagant spirit of speculation, which is the bane of society." Mr. B., throughout his speech, from which the above

extract is taken, denied that the Independent Treasury system would or could have the effect to produce the disasters upon the community which his enemies attributed to it. The effects attributed were, that it would destroy the banks, break down the credit system, establish an exclusive metallic currency, reduce the value of property, and the price of labor. He denied that the bill possessed the power to produce such effects; and (as all his speeches show) was opposed to an exclusive metallic currency in the then condition of the country, owing to the manner in which the commercial, mercantile, and general interests of the country were interwoven with banks, paper currency, and the credit system. No man trod more cautiously, or advanced with more precision, and, at the same time, with more firmness, in the reformations that were then in progress in relation to the currency, and to the control, management, and disbursement of the national revenue, than did Mr. B. The safety of the revenue and its proper and secure management, without materially affecting the channels of trade and the general interests of the country, seemed to be his highest object—for the truth of which I can safely refer to all his speeches in support of the Independent Treasury plan, and all financial measures appertaining thereto. I speak knowingly; I speak from bearing his speeches when made, and reading them when printed; and yet, in the face of all who heard him, and all who read his speeches, John Davis puts this argument in his mouth, viz: "If the Independent Treasury contains the necessary corrective [for the evils] imputable to the pernicious influence of bank paper, as it will check importations of foreign goods, suppress what we call the credit system, and by restoring a specie currency, reduce the wages of labor and the value of property?" And this argument, which Mr. Buchanan never conceived, (or if he did, never expressed,) constituted a part of "honest John's" speech, and was heralded far and wide through the country; and was labeled and endorsed, and heralded back again by every foul, filthy, false federal sheet in the land; and by every hired bank minion and corrupt demagogue in the shape of a stump speaker, from Daniel Webster down to the most contemptible whig whiff of federal mimicry. I take it on myself to say, and hold myself responsible, that a more meretricious falsehood never entered the head or heart of any man. It was a falsehood worthy to be conceived by a vile, vitiated brain; worthy to be cherished by a corrupt heart; worthy to be given birth to by a polluted and foul mouth; and worthy to be promulgated by a poisoned pen; and worthy to be endorsed by a reckless, unprincipled, and corrupt party. I have noticed this falsehood, though at first personal; but it was told and spread to deceive a nation, and it did deceive a nation. It contained in its beginning the crime of a falsehood, and in effect and end the injury of a falsehood. I name it and expose it, in connection with others of a like character, that the individual community may guard themselves against the effects of such falsehoods in the coming contest, which will fall upon the country as leaves in autumn by the blight of frost.

[Concluded next week.]

COLONEL JOHNSON ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

To a letter from a committee appointed at recent anti-Texas meeting in Cincinnati, Col. R. M. Johnson has returned the following reply:

SCOTT Co., Ky., April 9, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter, and the Cincinnati Gazette, to which you refer, have just been received, requesting to know my opinion as to the annexation of Texas to the United States. I return you my thanks for this call. I enclose my published letter on that subject, which I hope will be a satisfactory answer as to my opinion on the main point of your communication.

With great respect,

Your fellow citizen, and ob't servant,

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. S. P. Chase, T. Heaton, S. Lewis, G. Bailey, T. Finckline, committee.

LETTER REFERRED TO ABOVE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, }  
SCOTT County, Ky. }

GENTLEMEN:—I have received yours, without date, of December, 1843, making inquiry if I am in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Confederacy.

I am in favor of the annexation on equal ground with the original States, when it shall be in accordance with the sentiments and wishes of a majority of the people of the United States, and the people of that territory consenting. The constitutional question was settled when Louisiana was purchased; and in addition to this, Texas was a part of that purchase.

The States of Louisiana, part of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and the Territory of Iowa prove to demonstration the value of that acquisition.—Texas is as much a part of the Mississippi Valley as these States, and in no respect less important to the happiness and stability of the Union. The question of slavery would belong exclusively to the people of the new States when admitted into the confederacy, by a constitutional guaranty, with which I would have no more right to interfere than with their religion. The practical illustration of my views on this last point will be found in my two Sunday mail reports, as chairman of two committees of Congress, one of the Senate and the other of the House.

As a confirmation of the sincerity of my opinion as to Texas, the first public act of my life was the raising of a company of volunteers to descend our western waters to New Orleans, upwards of forty years ago, to vindicate our right to navigate these waters, when closed against us by a Spanish Intendant, and which fortunately resulted in the purchase of Louisiana. To maintain the federal constitution, and the sovereignty of the States particularly over their domestic institutions, I offered my life freely on the battle field, thirty years ago, against our commencing—and I am willing, when the same necessity shall exist, to pour out the remainder of my blood to vindicate and maintain them.

This feeling is not confined to locality. But to the whole Union; as I consider a benefit to one portion a benefit to all, and an injury to one section an injury to all. Our country is an identity, and cannot be divided without ruin. It is with pleasure, and with the greatest respect, that I make known to you my sentiments upon the subject of your inquiry.

Most respectfully,

Your fellow citizen,

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Many prominent Catholics of Philadelphia, Nuns, Priests, and others, have removed to Baltimore and New York, until it becomes safe to reside in the Quaker city.

[Correspondence of the Spirit of Democracy.]  
A GOSSIPING LETTER FROM PUR SEE.  
ST. CITY OF WASHINGTON, MAY 22, 1844.

Mr. Editor: Cousin Pete and I come in last week into the federal city of Washington. It is a terrible scatterin sort of a place I tell you—kivering in spots ni on to five miles of a flat, excepting the big hill at the east end whar the capitol is sot, and the little hill at tother end, tor'd sunset, whar the white house is sot. A broad street a mile long runs between 'em—jist as level as an old maid's bosom.

The kapitol they say kivers an aker and a haf of ground. If it was turned into a private dwellin' house, it would accommodate fifty Virginny families, with all the niggers in the basement. The Rotunda is a circular room, 90 feet across and 90 feet high, and has six big pictures around it agin the wall that cost, they say, from 8 to 10,000 dollars apiece; and higher up all around, they have Indians, and William Pen and Dannel Boon, all cast as big as natur in plaster. They keep a taral big nigger in the Rotunda with a brush a scrubbin' away the tobacco juice all the time; although they have about twenty spit boxes about a yard square filled with saw-dust, and some on 'em planted with blue grass, for people to spit their ambier in.—They chaw a desperate sight of tobacco in the capitol.

Me and cousin Pete past into the gallery of the House. Below us in the big hall was about 200 men a setting some,—some standin', and others walking about—one man talking to the speaker, and most all the balance talking to one another. The reporters round the sides kept scribblin' away, though you couldn't tell what they were recordin' bekaize it was impossible to hear five works at a time of the man a-talking to the speaker, though he roared and hollered like a house-a-fire. They said it was the House of Representatives that was transactin' the business of the government. You would think they have a precious easy time of it, these members, gittin' from eight to ten dollars a day—going to the house at 11 o'clock in the morning, and shutting up shop at 4 or 5 in the afternoon, and going out to their dinners, most of 'em by twos and threes all day long.

It's raly surprisin', too, how the members, even from way out back, git in the way of the naristokky of Washington city. We old farmers, not excepting those from Ohio, take as natural to a plate of reasons at dinner time, cheese and crackers, oysters and apples, and such like, for dessert as the white house folks themselves. I say nothing of lickers.

Well, as I was a telling you, we left the fuss a bilin' in the house, and crost back through the Rotunda to the Senate; and it was a great relief, I tell you. There they sot, the old wheel-horses of Congress. No fuss thar, I reckon. When a man speaks to Mr. Mangum, he hears him, and every body hears, for nobody talks louder than the man on the floor. There was Col. Benton right alongside of Judge Tappan, and our young Ajax, Senator Allen, he was a setting rite alongside of the old Judge; and Allen got up to speak when he seed us in the gallery, and he talked like a book in the hands of a good reader, and no mistake. He laid down the law and the gospel for a little while about right. We had told him to say something when we come to Washington, and he remembered it and kept his promise. I believe it was on a little private bill he was speaking on, in which some handsome young widow had a claim. But I don't believe he is a marryin' man—for when he's not in the Senate he keeps close quarters, writing and corresponding with the demokrats all over Ohio and from other States on government affairs. He sends off a power of demokratik and public documents all round and about among the people. Then there was Dixon H. Lewis, the wastiest man in the Senate—weighing hard on to 500 pounds. You have to keep pilin' on the fifty sixes before you can raise him, the same as if there was three barrels of flour in the scale. He swets of hot days peridigiously, and drinks like a dry sistrern. He is a good looking man, for all, and nifty pleasant and chatty; and they do say he is a very little eater. While we was expectin' to hear Senator Wright next, up jumps Mr. Buchanan, a rale fine old bachelor, stout, harty, and six foot high, with his head a little one side, and when he was done, and some other matter was talked over a while, Col. Benton give the hint, and the galleries was emptied, gals and all, and the doors was locked, and we was told that Col. Benton was going to speak on the Texas matter. The papers will show that he did speak about right on that subject.

But, speaking about Mr. Buchanan, they say he got in the way of holding his head a little one side by talking to the ladies a-side—always walking with 'em on the same side, and always inclining his head a little to hear 'em till it growed so. It don't hurt his looks at all; but, if any thing, makes him look the cuter,—and that he is a cute old chap every body knows, in the Senate and out of the Senate.

They have been making a tarnation fuss about the statues of Columbus and his Indian sweet-heart, done up in white marble by one Persico, you know. They are rale handsome and no qualification is asked. Columbus is rigged out in a coat of mail, short breeches and buckskin shoes, and holds a big ball in his right hand about fifteen feet high in the air from his feet. The gal stank naked, excepting a table cloth about her, is stealing round and looking up in the face of old Kolombus, as if she wanted to kiss him and was afraid. They say that they cost between 8 and 10,000 dollars apiece, and that Persico has been five or six years chiselin' at 'em in Europe.

We saw the President near the white house 'other day. He has got to be mity thin in the jowls, and looks out of his eyes, as if there was something out of kelter in his upper story. No-thing they say will save him from talking to himself all the time, except annexation. But my paper is used up, and all I have to say is,

1st. That the treaty will be ham-stringed in less than ten days.

2d. That the convention at Baltimore will appoint Mr. Van Buren, first trial.

3d. That we will all go for him, and General McDowell along with us, and all the rest that got a little scary.

4th. That Congress will adjourn on the 17th, more or less. Truly,

PUR SEE.

INDIANA RIGHT SIDE UP.—A distinguished democrat of Indiana, writing to the editor of the Albany Argus says that Indiana may be safely set down for Van Buren. They are wide awake in the "Hoosier State," and the majority that will be rolled up for "Little Van" will cause the whigs to laugh out of the other corner of their mouths; and the demokrats can truly say,

Hurrah! hurrah! for the "Hoosier" are risin', For they can't go Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Democratic Mirror.

HALF A MONTH LATER.  
FROM EUROPE.  
ARRIVAL OF THE  
STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.  
IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, was held on the 23d ult; Mr. Nicholas Maher, M. P. in the Chair. Much routine business was transacted, and Mr. O'Connell renewed his exhortations to the country to maintain peace and order, while he urged the necessity of continuing to agitate for repeal. The rent since the preceding meeting on the 16th, was announced to be 289l 13s 4d.

The usual weekly meeting of the association was held on the 29th ult. Mr. D. O'Connell jr. in the chair. Mr. O'Connell took an active part in the proceedings, and made several speeches. The repeal rent received since the last meeting was announced to be 191l 13s 3d.

At a meeting of the repeal association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell moved that the association do at its rising, adjourn until Friday, that he might (after the prosecutions) bring forward his plan for the renewed agitation of the repeal (loud cheers.) The leaders of the cause would certainly in his opinion, be sent to gaol, but government would nevertheless fail in the objects of these prosecutions, if they failed in dampening the repeal agitation. The learned gentleman then exhorted the people to peace and perseverance.—The rent was expected to amount to 200l.

The Cork Examiner states that many thousand 'repeal buttons' have been sold in Cork within the last ten days, to persons of all classes.

IRISH AFFAIRS.—The interminable proceedings in Ireland, arising out of the trial of Mr. O'Connell and the other "convicted conspirators," have occupied great space during the past and present week in the newspapers. The motion for a new trial was made in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, in a speech by Mr. White-side, which consumed the greater portion of that day and the day following. Altogether, there will be ten speeches from counsel. The court, it is expected, will give its decision on the mooted points to-morrow, (Thursday,) or it may be on Friday. No one expects that the motion will be granted.—the only question which possesses any real interest is this—will O'Connell and the other traversers be imprisoned before the writ of error, which they intend carrying before the House of Lords, is decided?

ITALY.

Escape of the King of Naples from Assassination.—Naples, April 15.—At the same time that the King received the congratulations of the Court and the corps diplomatique on the birth of a daughter, he was also congratulated on the escape from assassination under the following circumstances: A few days since a sergeant of the Guard, named Barbieri, got an audience of the King, on pretext of asking grace for his brother, who had insulted his officer and was to be severely punished.—The King, with his usual kindness, told the man to go to the Colonel, and say that he hoped some lenity might be shown. Barbieri retired but had no sooner re-entered the waiting room, than he begged the officer on guard to allow him to return, as he wished to reveal to the King, a conspiracy that existed to assassinate him. The officer perceived a pistol, partly hid by a handkerchief in the fellow's hat, and on seizing it, the fellow tried to escape, but was pursued and taken. The pistol was loaded, primed and cocked, and a second one was found in his pocket, with a phial containing poison. His Majesty appears, under all circumstances to have had a narrow escape, but unwilling to believe himself an object of assassination, his Majesty has judiciously ordered the sergeant to be tried for desertion and bearing prohibited fire-arms!

THE COFFIN HAND-BILL CANDIDATE.

We congratulate the "democratic whigs" on their candidate for Governor. Mordecai Bartley is developing to be the fittest man for the head of their ticket that could be found. He will revive old recollections and ex-hume some of the buried buties of the party when federalism was its pride.—Old things are becoming new in '44. Coffin hand bills are coming to life again, and the man who was one of the willing instruments in the bargain and sale of '24, is proven to have also been a peddler of that celebrated slander upon the illustrious Jackson. One of his neighbors testifies as follows:

"MANSFIELD, April 2nd, 1844.

"J. ROBERT BENTLEY, of Madison township, in the county of Richland, and State of Ohio, do hereby certify that I hold in my possession a COFFIN HAND-BILL said to have been left at McGinnis' tavern for me by MORDECAI BARTLEY on his return from Congress. I received the same in Mil-lin township, deposited there for me, as I am informed he left one there for me, and I believe he did.

"ROBERT BENTLEY."

From the Dayton Empire.  
THE BASE INTRIGUE AND COALITION BETWEEN ADAMS AND CLAY, TO DEFEAT THE OLD HERO JACKSON ADMITTED.

The following from the Richmond Enquirer, must forever put at rest, in the minds of all honorable men, the question of bribery, corruption and intrigue, connected with the bargain between Adams and Clay, in which the consideration of Clay's perfidy was the office of Secretary of State.

Why does not Mr. Clay, if he fears not the truth, give Blair permission to publish his letter? The old hero of the Hermitage, in a case somewhat similar, has not only given permission to publish his private letter, but demanded it in order that justice may be done him, and that a foul calumny may be disproved. If Mr. Clay knows and feels the charge of base corruption in his bargain and sale for the Presidency by which he elevated his personal enemy to the Presidency and defeated not only his personal but political friend for a paltry office of \$5000 per year, to be false, why not give his permission to publish a private letter, in which it is charged is contained "the distinct proposition that he (Mr. Clay) would throw his influence for Adams provided he could receive the appointment of Secretary of State."

Although private correspondence is held sacred by honorable men and we cannot know the precise contents of this letter, yet Mr. Clay's refusal to have it published, as clearly proves his guilt as though the letter itself was produced.

If Mr. Clay is innocent why not have the letter published?  
NO LETTER YET.

Mr. H. Clay, the whig candidate for the Presidency, has been arraigned before the house of Representatives, for having written a letter to Mr. Blair, in '25, for the express purpose of carrying out a bargain and sale between his friends and Mr. John Q. Adams, for the mutual prelerment of the two principles—Mr. Clay first to make Mr. Adams president, and then Mr. Adams to make Mr. Clay his secretary of State.

The charge was publicly made by Col. Boyd of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives on last Tuesday week, when Col. B. proposed to another Representative from Kentucky, Ex-Speaker Plagiarist White, to join him in a letter to H. Clay calling upon him, (H. Clay) to produce the letter to F. B. Blair, or to authorize Mr. B. to publish it. Mr. White dodged the proposition, and thus plead guilty to the charge. But there stands the charge on the recorded proceedings of the House of Representatives, made in the presence of the Representatives of the people—whilst Henry Clay was at Washington, and in the very act of entering the Hall, whilst Col. Boyd was making the charge—if some considerate friend had not carried him off to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Clay knows the circumstance, and has yet declined to produce the letter, and is most probably about to leave Washington without authorizing its production. If he does so, every impartial man must pronounce upon him the sentence—"Guilty of the coalition by his own silent confession."—Richmond Enquirer.

BALTIMORE MARKET.  
Office of the American, May 20.

CATTLE.—There were 110 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the scales this morning all of which were sold. The prices paid ranged from \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$5 a \$6.75 net.

FLOUR.—The demand for Howard street flour continues very limited, and the transactions generally quite small. Holders of fresh ground parcels of May inspection ask \$4.50.—Sales of about 600 barrels not fresh ground were made on Saturday and to-day at \$4.37½. The receipt price has declined to \$4.25.

We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour. Holders ask \$5.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday and to-day at \$4.50.

GRAIN.—We hear of no Maryland Wheat at market for a day or two past. We quote good to prime 95 a 100 cts. The receipts of Pennsylvania wheats have been large. The sales on Saturday were about 10,000 bushels red at 100 a 102 cents for prime, and 95 cents for smutty parcels. Nearly the same quantity was sold to day, though at a fraction less, the price obtained for prime lots being 97 a 100 cts. Sales of yellow corn at 42 a 44 cts, and of white at 40 a 41 cts. We quote Oats at 27 a 28 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair demand for Bacon, and sales of prime western sides have been made to some extent to-day at 5 cents, at which rate they are now generally held. We quote prime assorted, the same description at 41 cents; shoulders at 31 a 4 cents, and hams at 5 a 7 cents according to size and quality.

James Gould, who was indicted at the present term of the Court of Common Pleas of Harrison county, for violently assaulting and stabbing our worthy townsman, Mr. James McGonnell, was on Saturday last, found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary.—Cádiz Sentinel.